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THE WARRIOR AS AN ORAL POET: A CASE HISTORY

In getting a glimpse of the oral poet in Homer it is customary to single out the passages in the *Odyssey* which portray the bards Phemius and Demodocus.¹ The concentration on these poets, however, prevents us from seeing the pervasive character of oral poetry in Homeric society. Oral poetry is practised by the heroes themselves, as is illustrated in Homer's account of the Embassy to Achilles:

. . . and they found him delighting his soul with a clear-toned lyre, fair and richly wrought, whereon was a bridge of silver; this had he taken from the spoil when he laid waste the city of Eëtion. Therewith was he delighting his soul, and he sang of the glorious deeds of warriors [*klea andrôn*].²

This shows that we must include excellence in oral poetry as well as

to be both a speaker of words and a doer of deeds³ in the list of accomplishments of the Homeric hero.

The inclusion of poetry deserves some comment. It shows that the oral poet practised his art amid an audience of heroes who by reason of their own interest in and practice of the art of oral poetry constituted a circle of *synetoi*.⁴ They could be counted upon to appreciate the

oral poet's fine technical skill, thus adding to the incentive of the poet to rise to greater heights in his oral recitation. Furthermore, the practice of oral poetry by Achilles himself is precedent for the aristocrat's emphasis on skill of song as seen in the Attic *skolia* and the Douris vase.⁵

Modern Greek oral poetry furnishes us with an interesting illustration of a society wherein songs about the *klea andrôn* are practised by the heroes as well as by the professional oral poets. Such a parallel is found in the memoirs of General Makriyiannis, one of the great figures in the revolution of the Greeks against Turkish rule in 1821.⁶ This hero, who also plays an important role in the development of his country's literature and art,⁷ is an epic character. His relentless struggles with the Turks in Roumele, Epirus, Morea, the islands, Attica, and Athens fill his memoirs with the stuff of epic poetry. Wounded many times, promoted on the field of battle from private

¹ Cf. *Anthologia Lyrica*, edd. E. Hiller and O. Crusius (Leipzig 1911) 328-333 (=Diehl, II [1925] 181-190); Ernst Pfuhl, *Masterpieces of Greek Drawing and Painting*, trans. J. D. Beazley (New York 1926) 51, fig. 65.

² Y. Makriyiannis, *Apomnemoneumata*, ed. Y. Vlahoyianni (2 vols.; 2d ed.; Athens: Vayionakis, 1947). For an important review of this figure and of his memoirs see "A Greek Primitive," *Times Literary Supplement*, June 2, 1950, pp. 333-335.

³ *Apomnemoneumata* I 88-89; II 97 ff.; *Histoire picturale de la guerre de l'indépendance hellénique, par le Général Makriyiannis*, ed. J. Gennadius (Geneva: Boissonnas, 1926); A. G. Prokopios, *To Eikosiena ste Laike Zographike tou* (Athens 1940); O. Elytes, "Oi Eikonographies tou Strategou Makriyianni," *Anglo-ellenike Epitheorese* 2 (1946) 2-7.

¹ *Od.* I.153-155, 325 ff.; 8.43-45, 62-82, 256 ff., 471 ff.

² *Il.* 9.186-189 (trans. A. T. Murray).

³ *Il.* 9.443.

⁴ Cf. Pindar *Ol.* 2.85.

our shoulders and placed him in a cell. His family prepared him and we buried him.⁸

In a note on this passage the editor of the memoirs, Y. Vlahoyiannis, gives us some interesting information about Makriyiannis' song and his accomplishments in oral poetry. The song of Makriyiannis, Vlahoyiannis points out, is one of the demotic songs found in the collection of the songs of Epirus by P. Aravantinos.⁹ The second and the last three lines of the poem turn out, however, to be an improvisation of Makriyiannis on recent events. Makriyiannis himself was an accomplished oral bard. There survives, says Vlahoyiannis, among his family possessions the stringed instrument which, like Achilles, he plucked as he sang with a beautiful voice. Anastasios Goudas, in the funeral oration delivered on Makriyiannis' death, gives us an interesting parallel to Achilles singing by his tent: "He [Makriyiannis] used to sing for solace, and he was pained only when his voice failed him for this purpose."

The excerpt from Makriyiannis' memoirs and our information about his accomplishment as an oral poet are of relevance for our knowledge of oral poetry and its relation to Homer. The passage in the memoirs, written with primitive, simple parataxis, gives us a picture of the important role which oral poetry plays in an epic society. The *klea andrôn*, placed against the background of nature and war and death, are vividly set forth. The warriors are skilled in song, and while away the hours in camp, even as Achilles, in song. We have here a different context for song from that found in the *Odyssey*, where the courtly audience listens to a professional bard. Oral poetry is a real force in the lives of the warriors themselves in expressing their ideals and immortalizing their deeds, as the great body of kleptic ballads in this period shows.¹⁰ Furthermore, in Makriyiannis' improvisation we have a concrete instance of how an oral poet adds to his tradition and how an oral recitation gives opportunities for *ad hoc* interpolations. In Makriyiannis' use of poetry for solace and in the accompaniment of his song with the stringed instrument we have a parallel to Achilles, who finds solace in the song and the lyre. When we come to the soldier-poet Archilochus in the seventh century we must realize that we have in him a continuation of a tradition already found in Achilles and again in an epic society as late as that of Makriyiannis. In the failure of Makriyiannis' voice to keep up sustained recitation we have, finally, a reminder that the pattern and

division of oral poetry must not be interpreted solely or primarily by our own aesthetic criteria but in the light of physical factors involved in an oral recitation. Parry has pointed out that in Yugoslav oral poetry the singers' rests are not necessarily adjusted to unified, organic units of poetry.¹¹ In sum, this passage from Makriyiannis' memoirs, as well as the memoirs themselves, gives us, as it were, a valuable laboratory in which we can increase our intimate understanding of Homeric oral poetry. In it we have no parallel of Homeric genius but the stuff from which Homer's poems are created, the action, and the kind of people whom Homer's art shaped into the fadeless pattern of "arms and the man."

JAMES A. NOTOPOULOS

TRINITY COLLEGE, HARTFORD

CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE ATLANTIC STATES REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER 1951-1952

The Forty-Fifth Annual Meeting of the Classical Association of the Atlantic States was held in Annapolis, Maryland, on Friday and Saturday, April 18 and 19, 1952, with St. John's College as host. More than a hundred members and friends of the Association attended the three program sessions, which were held on the campus of St. John's College on Friday afternoon, Saturday morning, and Saturday afternoon. The annual dinner, which was held on Friday evening in the Maryland Room of Carvel Hall Hotel, was attended by about seventy-five members and guests.

The annual business meeting of the Association was held in the Great Hall of McDowell Hall, St. John's College, on Saturday afternoon, April 19, beginning at 2:00 o'clock, with President Emilie Margaret White presiding. The Secretary-Treasurer reported that as of April 5, 1952, the Association had 573 members, of which 426 were subscribers to *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY*. In his Report of the Financial Account of the Association, he stated that Receipts through the fiscal year beginning April 15, 1951, and ending April 5, 1952, amounted to \$3301.02, and that Expenditures during the same period amounted to \$2971.44, leaving a Balance of \$329.58.

In his report of the Financial Account of *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY*, the Secretary-Treasurer announced Receipts in the amount of \$5255.45 for the fiscal year, and

⁸ *Apomnemoneumata* I 285-287.

⁹ P. Aravantinos, *Sylloge Demodon Asmaton tes Epeirou* (Athens 1880) 83.

¹⁰ Cf. N. G. Polites, *Ekletoi apo ta Tragoudia tou Ellenikou Laou* (Athens 1932) 13-78; G. M. Apostolakes, *To Kleptiko Tragoude* (Athens 1950). It is of interest to note that the great warriors of the Revolution had in their retinue poets to sing of their exploits; cf. K. Demaras, *Istoria tes Neollenikes Logotechnias* (Athens 1948) I 29.

¹¹ M. Parry, "Homer and Huso: I. The Singer's Rests in Greek and Southslavic Heroic Song," *TAPA* 66 (1935) xlvii; A. B. Lord, "Homer and Huso I: The Singer's Rests in Greek and Southslavic Heroic Song," *TAPA* 67 (1936) 106-113.

Expenditures of \$5174.88 for the same period, leaving a Balance of \$80.57.

In his statement of the Rome Scholarship Fund of the Association for the period extending from April 15, 1951, to April 5, 1952, the Secretary-Treasurer reported a Balance of \$143.23 from the year 1950-1951, and contributions of \$190.50 for the year 1951-1952, thus giving a total of \$333.73 in Receipts; the only Expenditure from this Account was \$200.00 in cash to the recipient of the Scholarship Award, Miss Hazel S. Beall, of Washington, D. C., leaving a Balance in this Account of \$133.73.

Dean Harry L. Levy, retiring Editor of THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY, in presenting his report, expressed regret in being compelled to relinquish the Editorship because of the press of other duties. At the completion of his report it was moved by Professor Franklin B. Krauss and seconded by Professor S. L. Mohler that the following Resolution be approved:

"That the Classical Association of the Atlantic States at its Forty-Fifth Annual Meeting at St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland, hereby express to Dean Harry L. Levy its grateful appreciation for his efficient and untiring services as Editor of THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY for the past three years. Expending without stint his energy, and never relaxing his concern for precision even in most minute details, he has successfully administered the affairs of THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY, and has consistently maintained that publication upon a high level of scholarship and usefulness. In recognition of his accomplishment, the Association extends to Dean Levy its most cordial greetings and good wishes."

The motion was unanimously approved.

It was moved by Dean Levy and seconded by Professor Robert Dengler that Article III, Section 1, of the CAAS Constitution be amended to include among the officers of the Association a Secretary for Distribution of Publications. This amendment, in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution, had been previously presented to the members at the annual business meeting in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, on April 28, 1951. The motion was passed unanimously.

Professor Krauss read the report of the Rome Scholarship Committee, indicating the qualifications required of candidates for the annual Rome Scholarship Award. Following certain amendments proposed by Professor E. Adelaide Hahn, it was moved by Professor Krauss and seconded by Mr. Paul A. Solandt that the report be approved. The motion was passed unanimously.*

The Chairman of the Committee for the Revision of the CAAS Constitution, Professor Krauss, then read the revisions proposed by his committee.*

* [ED. NOTE: The Report of the Rome Scholarship Committee appears on pp. 25-26 of this issue. The Report of the Committee for the Revision of the C. A. A. S. Constitution will be published separately at a later date.]

Miss Marjorie E. King, Chairman of the Committee on Co-operation with Other Classical Associations, gave a report of the work of that committee along with the following motion which was approved by the Executive Committee of the Association:

"That the Classical Association of the Atlantic States request the American Classical League to investigate the possibilities of establishing a department of all foreign language teachers in the National Education Association."

Miss Hazel S. Beall, recipient of the Rome Scholarship Award for 1952, was presented to the meeting.

Mr. Paul A. Solandt, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, presented the following report for his committee:

"The Committee on Nominations desires to submit the following list of candidates for the various offices of the Executive Committee of the Classical Association of the Atlantic States for the term extending from the conclusion of the present annual meeting to the conclusion of the regular annual meeting in the spring of 1953:

"For President, Miss Emilie Margaret White, Head of the Department of Foreign Languages, Public Schools, District of Columbia, Divisions 1-9; for Vice-Presidents, Professor Earl L. Crum, Lehigh University, and Professor John F. Latimer, The George Washington University; for Secretary-Treasurer, Professor Eugene W. Miller, The University of Pittsburgh; for Secretary for Distribution of Publications, Professor Stanislaus A. Akielazek, Fordham University; for *Ex-Officio* member, Professor Franklin B. Krauss, The Pennsylvania State College (President of the Association, 1949-1951); for Regional Representatives: from Delaware, Miss Frances L. Baird, Wilmington Friends School, Wilmington; from the District of Columbia, Mrs. Mabel F. Murray, Calvin Coolidge High School, Washington, D. C.; from Maryland, Professor John S. Kieffer, St. John's College; from New Jersey, Miss C. Eileen Donoghue, Bloomfield High School, and Professor Frank C. Bourne, Princeton University; from New York, Professor Malcolm MacLaren, Syracuse University, Mr. Richard H. Walker, Bronxville Senior High School, and Professor F. Gordon Stockin, Houghton College; from Pennsylvania, Miss Marjorie E. King, Springfield Township High School, Montgomery County, Miss Irma E. Hamilton, Wilkinsburg High School, and Professor W. Edward Brown, Lafayette College; for Editor of THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY, Professor Edward A. Robinson, Fordham University; for Representative on the Council of the American Classical League, Professor Eugene W. Miller; for Editor for the Atlantic States, Editorial Board of *The Classical Journal*, Professor Franklin B. Krauss.

"Respectfully submitted,

SHIRLEY SMITH
G. STEWART NEASE
PAUL A. SOLANDT, *Chairman*"

On motion by Professor Dengler, seconded by Professor Hahn, the report of the Nominating Committee was unanimously approved, and the Secretary-Treasurer was instructed to cast the deciding ballot for the nominations as presented.

For the Committee on Resolutions, Professor Henry T. Rowell, Chairman, presented the following report:

"It is signally appropriate that the Forty-Fifth Annual Meeting of the Classical Association of the Atlantic States was held within the walls of an institution which has made the best in our classical heritage the foundation stone of a liberal education. This was made possible by the generosity of St. John's College. The Association particularly appreciates the letter of welcome which was sent to its individual members by President Richard D. Weigle in anticipation of the meeting and his friendly greetings expressed at the banquet.

"The Association thanks the College, and Dean Jacob Klein in particular, for the opportunity to attend the stimulating St. John's Lecture, and for the hospitality of the luncheon. It also thanks Dr. David S. Jenkins for his sympathetic introduction to the 'Men and Monuments' of classical Annapolis.

"It is a well-known fact that apparent effortlessness in organization is the result of someone's great efforts. In Dr. John S. Kieffer and his assistants on the local committee the Association recognizes with sincere gratitude the source of the efforts which made this meeting a unique occasion of pleasure and profit to one and all.

"Respectfully submitted,

F. GORDON STOCKIN
ALICE PARKER TALLMADGE
HENRY T. ROWELL, *Chairman*"

It was moved by Professor Rowell, and seconded by Professor Nease that the Report of the Committee on Resolutions be approved. The motion was passed unanimously.

The meeting was adjourned at 3:05 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

EUGENE W. MILLER,
Secretary-Treasurer

REVIEWS

The Iliad of Homer. Translated by RICHMOND LATIMORE. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1951. Pp. 527. \$4.50. (Paper, \$1.75.)

Here is the translation of the *Iliad* for those who are acquainted with Homeric epic. It has more happy turns of phrase than any other translation of the *Iliad* I have seen. Examples: "who strikes from afar" (*hekēbolos*) (1.21 *et al.*); "wrenching (*epignampsasa*) her heart to obedience" (1.569); "conspicuous in the huddling (*agronomenēisi*) cattle" (2.481); "son of devious-devising (*ag-*

kylomētis) Kronos" (9.37); "the chine of a fatted pig edged thick with lard" (*tethaluian aloiphēi*) (9.208); "the sea crashed moaning about her" (*epestonachēse de limnē*) (24.79); and "snugged it well into place" (*eu katethēkan*) (24.271), to cite just a few. These happy phrases are all the more helpful because they frequently occur in technical passages such as those describing sacrifices, harnessing and hitching up teams, etc. In fact, this entire work has less of what might be called "translationese" than any rendering of the *Iliad* I have encountered. The diction throughout is outstanding. Any metrical feeling this work may have is very slight indeed (to me). But it has many attractive instances of carrying over to the first of the succeeding line some important word so as to give it emphasis, just as Homer does with *oulomenēn* in the second line of the *Iliad*.

There are, however, several renderings at which even admirers will most likely balk, and by which Greekless readers may easily be misled. For instance, "brilliant (*dios*) Achilles" (1.7, *et al.*). What conception of Achilles would this adjective most naturally bring to a modern Greekless reader? And how confused would he most likely be when Achilles proves by his spoiled and childish attitudes and conduct that he is far from being "brilliant" in the modern sense? Such an adjective does not comport well with the comparatively poor estimate post-Homeric Greeks seem to have had of this hero. In 1.267 the Greek says "beasts," not "beast men." "They . . . took up the scattering barley" (1.449, 458) is not clear. "Shall be as a standard" (3.287, 460) seems to be read into the passage. In 6.164 and 24.556 f. the wish construction is obliterated. The most obvious meaning of "hold my head above others" (6.208) is quite different from "be . . . pre-eminent beyond all others," as the same phrase is correctly translated in 11.783. In like manner, "spear far-shadowed" (3.355) for "spear far-shadowing," as in 6.126; "no means . . . to pray" (6.267), where the meaning is "one shouldn't pray"; "generous (*polydōros*) wife" (6.394); "raise (*hikoimēn*) generous (*eribōlos*) Phthia" (9.363), meaning "come to fertile Phthia"; "crying battle" (*autēn*) instead of "battle cry" (9.547-8); "sweet-stepping" (*kallisphyros*) (9.577, 560); "fast-mounted" (*tachypōlos*) (24.295, 313); and "whose wind is fury" (*menea pneiontas*) (24.364) can become clear to one who can look up the Greek words, but are calculated to mystify or even mislead those who cannot.

There is also a confusing use of the English adjective "close." Priam "wept close (*klaī hadina*) for man-slaughtering Hector" (24.510). Thetis found Achilles in "close lamentation" (*hadina stenachonta*) (24.123). Priam and Idæus are "men of close counsel" (*pykina phresi mēde' echontes*), apparently meaning "shrewd counsel" (24.673). The sentence beginning at 9.356 seems faulty. Has a "that" been omitted after the word "now"? "Bold as a dog though he be" (9.373) obscures the sarcasm in the expression. Lines 9.143 and 284 would have been

clearer if *ison* had not been omitted from the translation. "Terrible" (1.555) seems wrong. "He makes sacrifice" (*thyei*) (1.342) seems a slip for *thyei* meaning "to rage." "Olympia" (2.491) is certainly ambiguous. The *n* in Clytemnestra ("Klytaimestra") is omitted in 1.113 (p. 27), and in the glossary, even though the Oxford text has the *n*.

The most regrettable blemish on this outstanding translation, in this reviewer's judgment, is the transliteration of the proper names. Why will scholars of such obvious ability insist on thrusting this gratuitous hurdle between Greekless readers and this sane and much needed literature? Isn't it about as essential as it would be to insist that six 4's, for instance, could not constitute 24 but that only four 6's could? Does a reader in any way get a more accurate conception of the role and character of Achilles if his name is spelled Achilleus? The reader who knows Greek already knows the Greek spelling and the Greekless reader is not enlightened by it. Aside from the unsightly appearance of many transliterated Greek proper names, why make it any more difficult for the Greekless reader than it has to be?

The line-by-line translation is a distinct advantage. The introduction is fraught with much pertinent and well stated information, as is the rather full glossary also. Atreidai (6.437), Peleion (9.181), and Peleid (24.406) do not appear in the glossary, and seventy-two names of two or more syllables are there left unaccented. The type and format of the book are excellent. Both Professor Lattimore and the University of Chicago Press are to be congratulated for giving us this distinguished piece of work, and especially for making it available also in a cheaper, paper-bound edition.

P. H. EPPS

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

The Imagery of Sophocles' Antigone: A Study of Poetic Language and Structure. By ROBERT F. GOHEEN. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1951. Pp. viii, 171. \$3.00.

Images are in fashion. In this book modern critical methods are applied to a play of Sophocles. The author avoids statistical methods for good reasons, which he states. There is much sound analysis on all dramatic levels with occasional discussion of the text. Notes, a generous bibliography, and an index of references to the text of *Antigone* complete a book that is full of common sense and literary insight as well as book learning.

The author tells us (96) that "the plot of agents in action is in a sense the basic image of the whole." The drama is thus an imaginative construction and a single communicative image. The imagery of the play is subordinate, a reinforcement of the structure by analogies and paradigms embodied in concrete imagined experiences from outside the story. Such imagery may be sensory—

visual, aural, tactile, kinaesthetic—or may involve emotion and attitudes, indeed the whole gamut of the dramatic sense, including the sense of struggle, victory, and defeat. There are no new images in the Johnsonian sense. Rather Sophocles uses familiar images, just as he uses current words and phrases, for their dramatic impact. Parts and whole are equally interdependent and dynamic.

The subject lends itself to expansion. Similar studies of other plays will make this one more valuable. The distinction between a drama as imagination and imagery in a drama might be refined. Perhaps it would be better to speak of comparisons instead of images to avoid confusion. When I note how fully the author appreciates the dramatic quality of Sophoclean language, I wonder that he is content with translation in the modern fashion, which often makes the speakers sound like disinterested observers. Creon urges that a bad wife is a "chilly armful"; to make this "a cold piece for your arms" provides a cold piece of translation for the reader. Apart from one or two bits of odd writing—note "messengered" as a verb (50)—and some odd transliterations—note *pur* and *pyrphoros* side by side (112) and the verb *macheomai* (130)—the book is a model for accuracy and getup. But why is some Greek transliterated and some not? At any rate we have here an important critical work.

L. A. POST

HAVERFORD COLLEGE

Herodas Mimiambi. Edited by GIULIO PUCCIONI. ("Biblioteca di Studi Superiori," Filologia Greca, No. 10.) Firenze: "La Nuova Italia," 1950. Pp. xiv, 194. L. 1300.

The discovery and publication of the Mimes of Herodas in 1891 excited great interest: not only was a new dimension added to Greek literature, but Herodas' realism seemed to reflect the direction contemporary literary taste was taking. But his subject matter and his difficulty made Herodas unsuitable for school use; usually he was brought to the student's attention, if at all, as an illuminating parallel to Theocritus 15. His very strangeness, however, in language, meter, and subject-matter, has made him an attractive field for the scholar, and he has been the subject of a steady flow of philological work. It is something of a pity that Herodas himself is not more widely known, and it is hard to imagine a more useful introduction to him than Puccioni's concise edition.

Puccioni threads his way through the labors of his predecessors with skill and taste. Here Herodas is not an exercise ground for philological acumen or display, but an author who requires explication, and Puccioni's introductory paragraphs and commentary are directed solely towards helping the reader understand his text. The parallels he cites always illuminate language or matter, and where there is an unsolved difficulty the fact

is admitted. Among his predecessors Puccioni is most indebted to A. D. Knox, whose Loeb Library edition is markedly superior to its rivals. Knox maintained that Herodas' language and style did not reflect current usage but was a literary effort employing remote dialectical forms which Herodas himself did not perfectly control. This conviction guided Knox's reconstruction of the text, which though masterly is sometimes magisterial. Puccioni favors Knox over his rivals, but his own principle of subordinating himself to his author and readers leads him to present the nearest possible approach to a diplomatic text, with suggested variants, where they have some plausibility, recorded in the apparatus. It is a pity that the paper in this little book is so inferior to the quality of the editorial work and printing.

MOSES HADAS

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

Pompeius. By MATTHIAS GELZER. Munich: F. Bruckmann, 1949. Pp. 311; 8 plates; 2 maps. DM 11.80.

This is the second edition of a work for the general reader, which came out first in 1944. The author is known not only for distinguished scholarship in Roman history but also for an admirable biography of Caesar which has been published in three editions. As in his *Caesar*, Gelzer here relegates citation of sources and technical discussions to notes at the end of the volume. Even in these close-packed notes there is material of interest to the general reader—for instance, the jubilation on Pompey's end, quoted (p. 303) from the *Song of Solomon*.

In his preface Gelzer declares that he is not trying to rescue Pompey's reputation, which was underestimated by Mommsen and overestimated by Eduard Meyer. Gelzer does full justice to Pompey's generalship, giving him more credit than most historians do for the victories over Sertorius. Here sources unfavorable to Pompey are held to have attributed too much glory to Metellus Pius (p. 60). Gelzer rates very high the achievements in the war with the pirates (p. 80), but has less admiration for the conduct of the war against Mithridates. In his view Pompey's victories in that war are not to be compared with Caesar's successes in Gaul, for Pompey did not meet a foe who was in any sense his equal; when he did encounter such a foe in Caesar, after initial success he cracked in pitiable fashion. It is as an organizer, according to Gelzer, that Pompey was greatest; his abilities, apparent later in the organization of the grain supply of Rome and Italy and in the civil war, were pre-eminent in the wars with the pirates and with Mithridates. There Gelzer sees Pompey as a statesman, feeling a responsibility for Rome's mission, and showing the ability to regulate by a carefully thought-out plan the organization of a wide area of newly conquered territory.

The remarkable character of the interlocking arrangements which Pompey worked out in the East is admirably portrayed.

One may question whether Pompey gets his full due as a politician at Rome. The strength of his personal party of soldiers and clients is of course emphasized here, as it was many years ago in Gelzer's epoch-making *Nobilität der römischen Republik* (Berlin 1912). But Pompey had more political shrewdness than Gelzer recognizes. His decision in his early years to stay out of elective office and to use his soldiers to force one concession after another from the senate was based on a keen understanding of his times. Nor was his first consulship in 70 as ineffective as Gelzer suggests it was. The restoration of the tribune's full powers prepared the way for Pompey's great commands, which were proposed by tribunes, and the revival of the censorship under two Pompeian henchmen (Syme, *The Roman Revolution* [Oxford 1939] p. 66) led not only to the expulsion of men from the senate who were presumably unfriendly to Pompey, but also to a new census which doubled the citizen rolls. That census was important, because it brought into the voting body not only members of former allied communities, but also the people of Gallia Cispadana who had received citizenship from Pompey's father. There can be little doubt that Pompey's own strength in the electorate was greatly increased. After that, though he did not have complete control, he was repeatedly successful in bringing one of his candidates for the consulship to victory (notably for 61, 60, and 59). The place where Pompey failed was in the senate. There he exhibited awkwardness and lack of experience, a direct result of his long avoidance of the offices which might have brought him into the senate many years before his first consulship.

As for Pompey's personality, neither Gelzer nor anyone else has explained the hold he acquired on his associates in his early years. Nor is it explained by the portraits preserved from busts and coins, excellently reproduced in the book. (A fine new bust has recently been published by Professor Frank Brown, *Studies Presented to David Moore Robinson, I* [St. Louis 1951], pp. 761-64, pls. 96-97). Some sense of Pompey's personality is to be gained from the seven letters of 49 B.C. included in Cicero's letters to Atticus. Gelzer gives a translation of five of those letters, but not much comment on them. To me they are revealing in their straightforward Latin, in Pompey's acceptance of his own helplessness, and in his patience in dealing with men who, though novices in military matters, were his equals in command. I am moved by his concern for the soldiers from Picenum and Camerinum who have abandoned their own fortunes, and by his plea that if Domitius is prevented from abandoning Corfinium by men who want to save their estates, at least these soldiers should be dispatched immediately (*Att.* 8.12B.2). I see a certain wry

humor in the brief missive to Cicero which closes with the words: *Censeo ad nos Luceriam venias. Nam te hic tutissimo fore puto* (Ad Att. 8.11A). Pompey's reputation may have suffered because we see him through the eyes of two contemporaries who did not really like him, Cicero and Caelius.

There is much in this book that would be useful for students in school and college if it were available in English—for instance, in the introduction, the discussion of the extent of the empire and of the Roman political system and the army, and the description in a later chapter (pp. 68-70) of senate and nobles. But if I were choosing a book of Gelzer for translation, I should pick his *Caesar* (*Caesar, der Politiker und Staatsmann* [3d ed.; Munich 1941]). To Gelzer Caesar represents the future, while Pompey stands for the past, and the highest praise he gives to Pompey (*Pompeius*, p. 262) is that he was Caesar's teacher. Gelzer is, to be sure, not blind in his praise of Caesar. When the third edition of the *Caesar* came out—under Hitler, in 1941—Gelzer added to the text a new section which shows in detail how Caesar's violation of republican traditions led directly to the assassination. Still it is Caesar whom Gelzer admires, and the best biographies are the ones whose subjects are congenial to the writer. Gelzer also likes and understands Cicero, and the wealth of material available in his monumental treatment of Cicero in the *Real-Encyclopädie* (VII A [1939] 827-1091) ought to be made accessible to the English reader.

LILY ROSS TAYLOR

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE

Latin Literature. By W. A. LAIDLAW. New York: Philosophical Library, 1951. Pp. v, 229. \$2.75.

This little book, like the other volumes in the Methuen series of "Home Study Books," in which the English edition appears, is designed for the general reader. For his benefit Mr. Laidlaw summarizes Latin literature from the beginning to the fourth century by giving a brief account of each of the literary *genres*. The author attempts to steer a middle course between informative and appreciative criticism and is generally careful not to depart from accepted interpretations, in fact, so careful that he usually quotes an authority for commonplace literary judgments. It is a genuine merit of the book that the post-Augustan writers are accorded a saner and more sympathetic treatment than they usually get.

The many flaws, however, which seem to be the result of hasty or careless composition, more than balance the merits. Mr. Laidlaw takes stands on controversial points without any need for so doing. There is still some question as to whether Lucretius was an intimate friend of

C. Memmius (p. 72), whether Propertius died young (p. 120), or whether the title of the letter to the Pisos can be called *Ars Poetica* without begging the question (p. 156). The number of misprints is excessive: *contoribus* should be changed to *cantoribus* (p. 22), *loquunter* to *loquuntur* (p. 32), *tanti* to *tantae* (p. 51), *fourty* to *forty* (p. 72), *nature* to *natura* (p. 80), 212 ff. to 216 ff. (p. 96), *animae* to *meae*, *his* to *he*, I, II, 7 to I, II, 7, and *aetas* (IV, 7, 9) to *aestas* (p. 102), delete comma after *quos* (p. 137), *Q. Lutatius Catullus* to *Q. Lutatius Catulus* (p. 166), and footnotes are numbered incorrectly on p. 175. The couplet

seu tristis veniam seu contra laetus amicus,
quicquid ero, dicam, 'Cynthia causa fuit.'

is translated, "Whether I go in sadness, or whatever joy I cause my friends, I shall say, *The cause of it was Cynthia*." (p. 121). A very inferior reading:

sonitu suopte
tintinant aures geminae, teguntur
lumina nocte. (Catullus 51.10-2)

is accepted (p. 95). The translation of the Latin quotations is usually very pedestrian.

The teacher who is looking for a clear, simple, and readable account of Latin Literature to put into the hands of his students will do well to continue his search.

WILLIAM C. GRUMMEL

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

De plaats van de paedagogus in de Romeinse cultuur.

By REINIER BOULOGNE. (Dissertation, Utrecht.) Groningen: Wolters, 1951. Pp. iii, 104.

The Dutch text of this dissertation on the place of the *paedagogus* in Roman culture pays special attention to the following topics: the origin and development of the Roman custom of putting children under the supervision of a *paedagogus* (Chap. III), the various designations for educators and companions of children (Chap. V), and the task of the *paedagogus* (Chap. VI). There is a French résumé of the whole account. Boulogne's main conclusion is that the Romans learned to speak Greek from their *paedagogi*.

The footnotes are cumbersome, and there is much unnecessary repetition of references both here and in the text. A system of sigla—with the bibliography at the front—would have improved things. Furthermore, the references have been very casually done. Bernhardt's *Grundriss der römischen Litteratur*, for instance, is cited correctly at p. 34, n. 2, but appears as *Geschichte* . . . at p. 17, n. 1, and in the bibliography. In any case, the latest edition of this is mentioned, whereas Teuffel is listed with the date 1870. Sandys' *History of Classical Scholarship* occurs as *A History of Latin Scholarship*, and the volume has not been indicated. The first is meant, of course; and the first edition (1903) has been used instead of the third (1921). Sandys' *Companion to Latin*

Studies, which apparently caused the *contaminatio*, is assigned to 1921, with no token that this is the latest (third) edition.

Too often Dr. Boulogne has made his statements from what is reasonable and likely enough rather than from known facts. On the other hand, a great deal of information has been brought together and conscientiously studied. Material supplied by the office of the *Thesaurus Linguae Latinae* has been used; words are carefully distinguished—*comes*, for example, from *paedagogus* and *custos*; and the discussion of all the other terms which have had to be considered (*pedisequus*, *capsarius*, etc.) is helpful. The author rightfully emphasizes the danger of generalizing about the *paedagogus* from comedy and the rhetorical use of the term to mean "Dutch uncle."

EDWARD L. BASSETT

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

office of President, appointed the committee whose names are subscribed to the report printed below.

The proposals prepared by the committee were presented by the chairman, Professor Krauss, at the meeting of the Executive Committee, in Atlantic City, on November 23, 1951. The committee's report, as amended and approved by the Executive Committee on that and the following day, was given its first reading before the members of the Association in annual business session, at St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., on April 19, 1952. After being amended by the addition of two words ("or Greek") and a comma, it was unanimously accepted. The report, as thus amended, is printed below. In keeping with Article VIII, Section 1, of the Constitution of the Association, it now is ready for final action of the Association in the annual business session of 1953.

FRANKLIN B. KRAUSS, *Chairman*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE C.A.A.S. ROME SCHOLARSHIP

The Rome Scholarship of the Association was established on the recommendation of the Executive Committee at the annual business meeting in 1948, at the University of Pittsburgh. Official notice of the offering and the awarding of the scholarship was published in *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY* during the years 1949 to 1952 (see *CH* 42.162, 228; 43.121, 210; 44.39, 258-259; 45.86-7, 259).

At the session of the Executive Committee, at Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa., on April 27, 1951, President Franklin B. Krauss reported that the announcements regarding the offering of the scholarship and the qualifications determining candidacy seemed not to be clear to all members of the Association. He also pointed out that no specific procedure had as yet been established as a guide to succeeding chairmen of the Rome Scholarship Committee. He recommended, therefore, that a committee be appointed to review these several matters and to submit its proposals to the Executive Committee for consideration. A motion was thereupon adopted authorizing the incoming President to appoint a committee to prepare such proposals, and to present them to the Executive Committee at the Fall Meeting. Miss Emilie Margaret White, who succeeded Professor Krauss in the

I. Proposed Statement of THE PURPOSE OF THE C.A.A.S. ROME SCHOLARSHIP

(To be incorporated in the formal announcement of the offering of the Scholarship in any given year.)

"The twofold purpose of the Scholarship is to encourage teachers in the secondary schools to recognize how greatly they can improve the content and scope of their teaching by pursuing the program of studies in the summer session of the School of Classical Studies of the American Academy in Rome; and to provide the recipient of the Scholarship with financial assistance to attend the summer session in the year in which the award is made."

II. Proposed Statement of THE QUALIFICATIONS GOVERNING CANDIDACY FOR THE C.A.A.S. ROME SCHOLARSHIP

(To be incorporated in the formal announcement of the offering of the Scholarship in any given year.)

"The Scholarship is offered solely on a competitive basis to members of the Classical Association of the Atlantic States, and will be awarded to that candidate who most closely qualifies in accordance with the following stipulations:

"(1) those who have held active membership in the Association for no fewer than 2 full and consecutive years prior to the year in which they are competitors for the Scholarship;

"(2) those who, both at the time of application for the Scholarship and throughout the two-year period stipulated above, are and have been actively engaged in teaching Latin or Greek in the secondary

FOR PROGRAM OF THE C. A. A. S.
AUTUMN MEETING, ATLANTIC CITY,
NOVEMBER 29, SEE PAGE 9 OF THE
NOVEMBER 10 ISSUE

schools, either public or private, within the geographical boundaries of the Association (New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia);

"(3) those whose undergraduate academic preparation included either a major or a minor in Latin or Greek; and whose instructional program, both at the time of application for the Scholarship and throughout the two-year period stipulated above, is and has been predominantly in *bona fide* courses in Latin or Greek;

"(4) those who have every intention of devoting their future teaching primarily to instruction in *bona fide* courses in Latin or Greek."

III. Proposed Statement defining THE ORGANIZATION AND MEMBERSHIP OF THE C.A.A.S. ROME SCHOLARSHIP COMMITTEE

(To be incorporated in the formal announcement of the offerings of the Scholarship in any given year.)

"The Rome Scholarship Committee of the C.A.A.S. shall consist of the President of the C.A.A.S., as Chairman; of the Ex-Officio Member of the Executive Committee; and of a third member from the Executive Committee, which member shall be appointed by the Chairman."

IV. Proposed Statement defining THE DUTIES OF THE ROME SCHOLARSHIP COMMITTEE OF THE C.A.A.S.

(To be mimeographed, along with the foregoing Proposed Statements, and distributed to the members of the Executive Committee, and to all other members of the Association who may wish to have a copy.)

"The Chairman of this Committee shall prepare and submit to the Editor of THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY the formal announcement of the offering of the Scholarship, and this announcement shall be published in THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY as early as possible in the fall of the year.

"If in any given year sufficient funds are not available from the C.A.A.S. Rome Scholarship Fund to admit of the offering of the Scholarship for the summer session of the following year, the Chairman of the Committee shall prepare a statement to that effect and submit it to the Executive Committee at the Fall Meeting. Such a statement will, of course, be contingent on advice previously given to the Chairman by the Secretary-Treasurer of the Association, who is the official custodian of the Rome Scholarship Fund. On the basis of specific instructions given to the Chairman by the Executive Committee, the Chairman will prepare and

have published in THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY as soon after the Fall Meeting as possible an announcement to the effect that the Rome Scholarship cannot be offered in that year.

"The Chairman shall receive all applications for the Scholarship and shall transmit complete copies of these to the other members of the Rome Scholarship Committee.

"The Chairman shall review these applications with the other members of the Scholarship Committee solely in the light of the specific terms and stipulations stated under THE QUALIFICATIONS GOVERNING CANDIDACY.

"On this impersonal, objective basis the Committee shall decide by majority vote, at least, which candidate most closely fulfills these qualifications.

"If, however, on the same basis, the Committee notes that no candidate who has applied can satisfy the terms and stipulations specifically set forth in THE QUALIFICATIONS GOVERNING CANDIDACY, the Chairman shall report that fact to the Executive Committee at the next Annual Spring Meeting, after having at once informed the several candidates of their failure to qualify for the Scholarship. The Association, through the Executive Committee, will thereby properly assume the responsibility of reserving the right to withhold the awarding of the Scholarship in that year. The Executive Committee shall report this action to the Association in the Annual Business Meeting of that year.

"If a candidate who makes application is named by the Committee to receive the Rome Scholarship Award of the C.A.A.S., the Chairman shall at once (before March 1) inform the Executive Secretary of the American Academy in Rome (New York City Office) of the name of the recipient of the Award; and shall prepare and have published in THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY as far in advance of the Annual Spring Meeting as possible a statement covering this Award.

"If the Chairman finds it advisable to do so, he or she shall consult the Executive Committee regarding any perplexing or unanticipated problem for the solution of which there seems not to be adequate provision in the specifications governing the qualifications of applicants for the Scholarship. In this way the Chairman and the Scholarship Committee will be relieved of the necessity of assuming full responsibility in a difficult situation."

Respectfully submitted,

IRMA E. HAMILTON

LILLIAN B. LAWLER

FRANKLIN B. KRAUSS, *Chairman*

April 19, 1952

NOTES AND NEWS

The American Philological Association will hold its Annual Meeting at the Hotel Statler, Cleveland, Ohio, December 28-30, 1952, in conjunction with the annual General Meeting of the Archaeological Institute of America. Encouraged by the favorable reception of the two panel discussions on "Tonia" and "Scholarship in the Humanities Today" at the Princeton meeting of 1951, the program committee has arranged four special programs, including a panel discussion, "From Republic to Empire: 63 B.C.—37 A.D.," directed by Professors R. S. Rogers and Walter Allen, Jr.; a session on "The Transmission of Greek and Latin MSS.," under the direction of Professors B. E. Perry and B. L. Ullman; and a review-discussion, under the moderatorship of Professor G. F. Else, of Professor C. H. Whitman's *Sophocles: A Study of Heroic Humanism*, with the author on hand to meet his critics.

Mr. Lauriston Ward, Curator of Asiatic Archaeology, Peabody Museum, Harvard University, informs us that plans are under way for the formation of an organization among scholars—classical archaeologists, anthropologists, Egyptologists, Near Eastern archae-

ologists, and others—interested in various aspects of **Old World Archaeology**. The project was inaugurated at the meetings of the Anthropology Section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (Philadelphia, December 1951), and has as its general aim the promotion of closer contacts among workers in this diversified field. Suggested activities include the preparation of a list or directory of interested persons and the publication of annual annotated bibliographies and reports of field work. For further exploration of the possibilities of the project the following committee, representing the five scholarly organizations noted, has been formed: Jotham Johnson (Archaeological Institute of America); Bruce Howe (American School of Prehistoric Research); Richard K. Beardsley (Section H [Anthropology], American Association for the Advancement of Science); Robert J. Braidwood (American Schools of Oriental Research); Lauriston Ward (American Anthropological Association), *Chairman*. The first meeting of the committee was held in Rochester, N. Y. in July 1952, and a statement of proposed plans has since been mailed to a large list of persons who might be interested. The committee will welcome inquiries and suggestions, which may be addressed to Mr. Ward at the address noted above or to the other members of the committee.

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The Fifth University of Kentucky Foreign Language Conference, held at Lexington, April 24-26, 1952, was attended by approximately 575 persons, representing thirty-eight states and eight foreign countries. Languages or areas represented totaled forty-one (one person often representing two or more languages), with the largest registrations in French (169), Latin (123), Spanish (118), German (101), Greek (90), English (22) [*patrii sermonis egestas?*], Russian (20), Hebrew (16), and Italian (12). Institutions (colleges and universities, theological seminaries, high schools, church organizations, school systems, other) represented numbered 240, and 180 lectures and papers treating linguistic, literary, humane, social, historical, and pedagogical phases of twenty-three language areas were presented. The Sixth Conference will be held April 23-25, 1953.

PERSONALIA

Cornelia C. Coulter, Professor of Classics, Mount Holyoke College, was appointed in June 1952 among the first group of Whitney Visiting Professors in the Humanities named by the John Hay Whitney Foundation. During the academic year 1952-1953 Professor Coulter will be in residence at Hiram College, Hiram, Ohio.

Lloyd W. Daly, Associate Professor of Classical Studies, University of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Dean of the College at the University of Pennsylvania, effective July 1, 1952.

Harry L. Levy, Associate Professor of Classics, Hunter College, Editor of *CW*, 1949-1952, has been appointed Dean of Students, Hunter College, Bronx Division, effective September 1, 1952.

Rev. **Edwin A. Quain, S.J.**, Associate Professor of Classics and Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, Fordham University, Co-editor of *Traditio*, has been appointed Academic Vice-President, Fordham University, effective June 15, 1952.

BOOKS RECEIVED

The following list includes books received since the compilation of the last installment of Professor Casson's *RECENT PUBLICATIONS* in March 1952 (*CW* 45 [1951/52] 221-223). A bibliography of 1952 titles not previously reported, incorporating material collected by Mr. Mayerson and Professor Akielaszek, will be published in December, after which *RECENT PUBLICATIONS* will be resumed on a monthly basis.

[Continued from p. 14]

DUCKWORTH, GEORGE E. *The Nature of Roman Comedy: A Study in Popular Entertainment*. Princeton, N. J.: Princeton University Press, 1952. Pp. xv, 501; 8 plates. \$7.50.

DÜRING, INGEMAR (ed. and trans.). *Chion of Heraclea: A Novel in Letters*. With an Introduction and Commentary. ("Acta Universitatis Gotoburgensis," Vol. 57, No. 5.) Göteborg: Wettergren & Kerbers Förlag, 1951. Pp. 123. Sw. Crs. 15.

FINLEY, MOSES I. *Studies in Land and Credit in Ancient Athens, 500-200 B. C.: The Horos-Inscriptions*. New Brunswick, N. J.: Rutgers University Press, 1952. Pp. xii, 332. \$3.50.

FREEMAN, KATHLEEN. *God, Man and State: Greek Concepts*. Boston, Mass.: Beacon Press, 1952. Pp. 240. \$3.25.

GABRIEL, MABEL M. *Masters of Campanian Painting*. New York: H. Bittner, 1952. Pp. viii, 66; 38 plates. \$12.00.

[Continued on p. 30]

The New York Classical Club

FORUM MEETING—HUNTER COLLEGE

December 6, 1952

Dr. Waldo Sweet, William Penn Charter School—"Techniques and Materials of the Linguistic Approach to Latin."

LUNCHEON MEETING—BARNARD COLLEGE

February 7, 1953

President Millicent C. McIntosh of Barnard College—"Can the Classics Survive in the Modern School or College?"

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DISTRIBUTORS IN AMERICA FOR: LA EDITORIAL CATOLICA, MADRID, SPAIN (Publishers)

GELB, I. J. *A Study of Writing: The Foundations of Grammatology*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1952. Pp. xv, 295; 95 illustr.; chart. \$5.00.

GRANT, ROBERT M. *Miracle and Natural Law in Graeco-Roman and Early Christian Thought*. Amsterdam: North-Holland Publishing Co., 1952. Pp. viii, 293; 1 plate. \$4.50.

GROENEBOOM, P. (ed.). *Aeschylus' Eumeniden*. Met inleiding, critische noten en commentaar. Groningen and Djakarta: Wolters, 1952. Pp. 245. fl. 8.75.

GUINAGH, KEVIN, and ALFRED P. DORJAHN. *Latin Literature in Translation*. 2d ed.; New York, London, and Toronto: Longmans, Green and Co., 1952. Pp. xix, 822; 1 map. \$5.00.

HAAS, HANS (ed.). *Cornelius Tacitus, Germania*. With an Introduction by KARL MEISTER. ("Heidelberger Texte," Lateinische Reihe, No. 23.) Heidelberg: F. H. Kerle, 1952. Pp. 64; 1 map. DM 1.80.

HACKFORTH, R. (trans.). *Plato's Phaedrus*. With an Introduction and Commentary. Cambridge: At the University Press, 1952. Pp. x, 172. \$3.75.

HADAS, MOSES. *A History of Latin Literature*. New York: Columbia University Press. Pp. viii, 474. \$5.00.

HAIGHT, ELIZABETH HAZELTON. *Aspects of Symbolism in the Latin Anthology and in Classical and Renaissance Art*. New York and Toronto: Longmans, Green and Co., 1952. Pp. xv, 69. \$2.00.

HELMBOLD, W. C. *Nugae Propertianae, II*. ("University of California Publications in Classical Philology," Vol. 14, No. 3.) Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1951. Pp. ii, 61-73. \$0.25.

HELMBOLD, W. C. (trans.). *Plato's Gorgias*. With an Introduction. ("The Little Library of Liberal Arts," No. 20.) New York: Liberal Arts Press, 1952. Pp. x, 107. \$0.65 (cloth \$1.75).

HERZOG, RUDOLF, and GÜNTHER KLAFFENBACH. *Asylieurkunden aus Kos*. ("Abh. d. deutsch. Akad. d. Wiss. zu Berlin: Kl. f. Sprachen, Literatur und Kunst," Jahrg. 1952, No. 1.) Berlin: Akademie-Verlag, 1952. Pp. 30. DM 4.30 (\$1.03).

HUIDBREGTSE, P. K. (ed.). *Gaius Iulius Caesar, Commentarii de Bello Gallico*. Illustrations by A. A. TADEMA. Groningen and Djakarta: Wolters, 1952. Pp. 272; illustr.; 1 map. fl. 5.90.

JENKINS, THORNTON, and ANTHONY PELZER WAGNER. *Latin and the Romans: Book Two*. New ed.; Boston: Ginn, 1952. Pp. xiv, 586; illustr. \$3.60.

[To be continued]

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